(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:23:05 ON 03 NOV 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:23:21 ON 03 NOV 2006
EXP BETA-GLUCAN/CN
EXP GLUCAN
EXP GLUCAN/CN
EXP BETA GLUCAN/CN

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:24:11 ON 03 NOV 2006
SEA (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNO?)

2	FILE ADISCTI
4	FILE ADISINSIGHT
2	FILE ADISNEWS
98	FILE AGRICOLA
2	FILE ANABSTR
49	FILE AQUASCI
63	FILE BIOENG
448	FILE BIOSIS
43	FILE BIOTECHABS
43	FILE BIOTECHDS
157	FILE BIOTECHNO
281	FILE CABA
635	FILE CAPLUS
4	FILE CEABA-VTB
5	FILE CIN
2	FILE CONFSCI
2	FILE CROPU
64	FILE DDFU
24	FILE DGENE
23	FILE DISSABS
72	FILE DRUGU
6	FILE EMBAL
470	FILE EMBASE
301	FILE ESBIOBASE
34	FILE FROSTI
21	FILE FSTA
55	FILE GENBANK
84	FILE IFIPAT
2	FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
1	FILE IMSPRODUCT
3	FILE IMSRESEARCH
217	FILE JICST-EPLUS
7	FILE KOSMET
195	FILE LIFESCI
453	FILE MEDLINE
4	FILE NTIS
1	FILE NUTRACEUT
21	FILE OCEAN
185	FILE PASCAL
8	FILE PHAR
1	FILE PHARMAML
14	FILE PHIN
49	FILE PROMT
4	FILE PROUSDDR
428	FILE SCISEARCH
351	FILE TOXCENTER
748	FILE USPATFULL
95	FILE USPAT2
18	FILE VETU

```
            178   FILE WPIDS
              2   FILE WPIFV
            178   FILE WPINDEX
L1             QUE (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNO?)
               ---------

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:24 ON 03 NOV 2006
L2          1088 S (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNO?)
L3           261 S L2 AND ANTIBODY
L4           189 DUP REM L3 (72 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5            20 S L4 AND CANCER
L6             4 S L5 NOT PY>2001

     FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:28:33 ON 03 NOV 2006
L7           481 S (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY)
L8           287 S L7 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR OR ANTITUMOR)
L9           135 S L8 NOT PY>2003
L10           91 S L8 NOT PY>2002
L11           23 S L10 AND (SYNERG?)

     FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:31:12 ON 03 NOV 2006
L12          159 S (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY)
L13          112 S L12 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR OR ANTITUMOR)
L14           57 S L13 NOT PY>2003
L15           17 S L14 AND (SYNERG?)
```

```
(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:54:15 ON 03 NOV 2006)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 13:54:23 ON 03 NOV 2006
           SEA CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLASTIC) AND ANTIBIDY
           ---------
           SEA CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY
           ---------
            62   FILE ADISCTI
            29   FILE ADISINSIGHT
            12   FILE ADISNEWS
             2   FILE AGRICOLA
            22   FILE BIOENG
          1355   FILE BIOSIS
           183   FILE BIOTECHABS
           183   FILE BIOTECHDS
           280   FILE BIOTECHNO
             8   FILE CABA
           729   FILE CAPLUS
             2   FILE CEABA-VTB
            22   FILE CIN
           298   FILE DDFU
          4129   FILE DGENE
             9   FILE DISSABS
           459   FILE DRUGU
             9   FILE EMBAL
          1514   FILE EMBASE
           513   FILE ESBIOBASE
           318   FILE IFIPAT
            21   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
            19   FILE IMSRESEARCH
           224   FILE JICST-EPLUS
            58   FILE LIFESCI
           784   FILE MEDLINE
           314   FILE PASCAL
            20   FILE PHAR
            26   FILE PHARMAML
            35   FILE PHIN
           403   FILE PROMT
             5   FILE PROUSDDR
           665   FILE SCISEARCH
           749   FILE TOXCENTER
          3182   FILE USPATFULL
           224   FILE USPAT2
           275   FILE WPIDS
             7   FILE WPIFV
           275   FILE WPINDEX
L1            QUE CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY
              ---------

    FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:56:25 ON 03 NOV 2006
L2         1514 S CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY
L3          478 S L2 NOT PY>2001
L4          350 S L2 NOT PY>2000
L5            0 S L4 AND MONOCLONA
L6          285 S L4 AND MONOCLONAL
L7          285 S CD22 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY
L8          111 S L7 NOT PY>2000
L9           94 S L8 AND MONOCLONAL
L10         292 S CD25 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND MONOCLONAL AND ANTI
L11         135 S L10 NOT PY>2000
```

```
=> file registry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:23:21 ON 03 NOV 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     2 NOV 2006  HIGHEST RN 912331-22-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    2 NOV 2006  HIGHEST RN 912331-22-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 30, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html

=> exp beta-glucan/cn
E1            2     BETA-GLOBIN (HUMAN ISOLATE KURDISH JEW CLONE 61 GENE HBB)/CN
E2            1     BETA-GLOBIN (HUMAN)/CN
E3            0 --> BETA-GLUCAN/CN
E4            1     BETA-GLUCAN SYNTHESIS-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN (CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFO
                    RMANS NEOFORMANS STRAIN JEC21)/CN
E5            1     BETA-GLUCANASE (ARABIDOPSIS THALIANA CLONE BAC F19G10 GENE F
                    19G10.16)/CN
E6            1     BETA-GLUCANASE (BACTEROIDES FRAGILIS STRAIN ATCC25285)/CN
E7            1     BETA-GLUCANASE (CAULOBACTER CRESCENTUS GENE CC0380)/CN
E8            1     BETA-GLUCANASE (COLWELLIA PSYCHRERYTHRAEA STRAIN 34H GENE BG
                    LA)/CN
E9            1     BETA-GLUCANASE (MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS STRAIN CDC1551 GE
                    NE MT0329)/CN
E10           1     BETA-GLUCANASE (PROPIONIBACTERIUM ACNES STRAIN KPA171202)/CN
E11           6     BETA-GLUCANASE PRECURSOR (BACTEROIDES FRAGILIS STRAIN YCH46)
                    /CN
E12           1     BETA-GLUCANASE PRECURSOR (BACTEROIDES THETAIOTAOMICRON STRAI
                    N VPI-5482 GENE BT2550)/CN

=> exp glucan
E1            1     GLUCAMYL/BI
E2            1     GLUCAMYLASE/BI
E3         5811 --> GLUCAN/BI
E4            1     GLUCAN:B/BI
E5         2053     GLUCANASE/BI
E6           12     GLUCANASES/BI
E7            2     GLUCANEX/BI
E8            1     GLUCANGINA/BI
E9            7     GLUCANHYDR/BI
E10           7     GLUCANHYDROL/BI
E11           7     GLUCANHYDROLASE/BI
E12           1     GLUCANIL/BI
```

```
=> exp glucan/cn
E1            1      GLUCAMONIX/CN
E2            1      GLUCAMYLASE/CN
E3            1 --> GLUCAN/CN
E4            1      GLUCAN (1,4-ALPHA-), BRANCHING ENZYME 1 (GLYCOGEN BRANCHING
                     ENZYME) (HUMAN CLONE MGC:20071 IMAGE:4574938)/CN
E5            1      GLUCAN (1,4-ALPHA-), BRANCHING ENZYME 1 (MOUSE CLONE MGC:288
                     68 IMAGE:4526961)/CN
E6            1      GLUCAN 1, 4-ALPHA-GLUCOSIDASE (NEUROSPORA CRASSA GENE B5O22.
                     070)/CN
E7            1      GLUCAN 1,3 BETA-GLUCOSIDASE PROTEIN (CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS
                      NEOFORMANS STRAIN JEC21)/CN
E8            1      GLUCAN 1,3-B-GLUCANASE/CN
E9            1      GLUCAN 1,3-B-GLUCOSIDASE/CN
E10           1      GLUCAN 1,3-B-GLUCOSIDASE (PHANEROCHAETE CHRYSOSPORIUM S
                     TRAIN K-3 GENE LAM55A PRECURSOR)/CN
E11           1      GLUCAN 1,3-BETA-GLUCOSIDASE (CRYPTOCOCCUS NEOFORMANS NEOFORM
                     ANS STRAIN JEC21)/CN
E12           1      GLUCAN 1,3-BETA-GLUCOSIDASE PRECURSOR (ORYZA SATIVA JAPONICA
                      GENE OJ1003C07.1)/CN

=> exp beta glucan/cn
E1            1      BETA GLOBULIN/CN
E2            1      BETA GLOBULINS/CN
E3            0 --> BETA GLUCAN/CN
E4            1      BETA GLUCOSAMINIDASE (XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS VESICATORIA STR
                     AIN 85-10)/CN
E5            1      BETA GLUCOSIDASE (MYCOPLASMA PENETRANS STRAIN HF-2 GENE MYPE
                     4550)/CN
E6            1      BETA GLUCOSIDASE (MYCOPLASMA PENETRANS STRAIN HF-2 GENE MYPE
                     4560)/CN
E7            1      BETA GLUCOSIDASE-LIKE PROTEIN (PLEOSPORA P56 STRAIN P56 GENE
                      BGL1)/CN
E8            1      BETA GLUCOSIDASE-LIKE PROTEIN (STEMPHYLIUM XANTHOSOMATIS STR
                     AIN EGS17-137 ISOLATE P232 GENE BGL1)/CN
E9            1      BETA III/CN
E10           1      BETA ISOFORM OF REGULATORY SUBUNIT A, PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE 2,
                      ISOFORM B (HUMAN CLONE MGC:26454 IMAGE:4831056)/CN
E11           1      BETA ISOFORM OF REGULATORY SUBUNIT B55, PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE
                     2, ISOFORM A (HUMAN CLONE MGC:24888 IMAGE:4939981)/CN
E12           1      BETA KETOACYL-ACYL CARRIER PROTEIN SYNTHASE (THERMOSYNECHOCO
                     CCUS ELONGATUS STRAIN BP-1 GENE TLR0622)/CN

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      0.44       0.65

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:24:11 ON 03 NOV 2006

68 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s (beta-glucan) and (antibody or immuno?)
          2   FILE ADISCTI
          4   FILE ADISINSIGHT
          2   FILE ADISNEWS
```

```
        98   FILE AGRICOLA
         2   FILE ANABSTR
        49   FILE AQUASCI
        63   FILE BIOENG
       448   FILE BIOSIS
        43   FILE BIOTECHABS
        43   FILE BIOTECHDS
  12 FILES SEARCHED...
       157   FILE BIOTECHNO
       281   FILE CABA
       635   FILE CAPLUS
         4   FILE CEABA-VTB
         5   FILE CIN
         2   FILE CONFSCI
         2   FILE CROPU
        64   FILE DDFU
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
        24   FILE DGENE
        23   FILE DISSABS
        72   FILE DRUGU
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
         6   FILE EMBAL
       470   FILE EMBASE
       301   FILE ESBIOBASE
        34   FILE FROSTI
        21   FILE FSTA
  34 FILES SEARCHED...
        55   FILE GENBANK
        84   FILE IFIPAT
         2   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
         1   FILE IMSPRODUCT
         3   FILE IMSRESEARCH
       217   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         7   FILE KOSMET
       195   FILE LIFESCI
       453   FILE MEDLINE
         4   FILE NTIS
         1   FILE NUTRACEUT
        21   FILE OCEAN
       185   FILE PASCAL
  48 FILES SEARCHED...
         8   FILE PHAR
         1   FILE PHARMAML
        14   FILE PHIN
        49   FILE PROMT
         4   FILE PROUSDDR
       428   FILE SCISEARCH
       351   FILE TOXCENTER
       748   FILE USPATFULL
        95   FILE USPAT2
        18   FILE VETU
       178   FILE WPIDS
         2   FILE WPIFV
       178   FILE WPINDEX

  52 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   68 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1   QUE (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNO?)

=> file medline caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                               2.44       3.09
```

```
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:26:24 ON 03 NOV 2006

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:26:24 ON 03 NOV 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s (beta-glucan) and (antibody or immuno?)
L2         1088 (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY OR IMMUNO?)

=> s l2 and antibody
L3          261 L2 AND ANTIBODY

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4           189 DUP REM L3 (72 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l4 and cancer
L5           20 L4 AND CANCER

=> d l5 1-20 ti

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 20      MEDLINE on STN
TI   Oral (1-->3),(1-->4)-beta-D-glucan synergizes with antiganglioside GD2
     monoclonal antibody 3F8 in the therapy of neuroblastoma.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 20      MEDLINE on STN
TI   Plants, polysaccharides, and the treatment and prevention of neoplasia.

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 20      MEDLINE on STN
TI   Failure in antitumor activity by overdose of an immunomodulating
     beta-glucan preparation, sonifilan.

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 20      MEDLINE on STN
TI   Polymeric drugs based on conjugates of synthetic and natural
     macromolecules. II. Anti-cancer activity of antibody
     or (Fab')(2)-targeted conjugates and combined therapy with
     immunomodulators.

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Therapy-enhancing glucan

L5   ANSWER 6 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Yeast .beta.-Glucan Amplifies Phagocyte Killing of
     iC3b-Opsonized Tumor Cells via Complement Receptor 3-Syk-
     Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase Pathway

L5   ANSWER 7 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Cross-linking tumor cells with effector cells via CD55 with a bispecific
     mAb induces .beta.-glucan-dependent CR3-dependent
     cellular cytotoxicity

L5   ANSWER 8 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   β-glucans: Old molecules with newly discovered  immunological
     activities

L5   ANSWER 9 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Yeast whole glucan particle (WGP) .beta.-glucan in
     conjunction with antitumor monoclonal antibodies to treat cancer

L5   ANSWER 10 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI   Methods and compositions for producing increased antigenic response using
     adenosine A1 receptor-activating agents
```

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Anti .beta.-glucan antibody in
cancer patients (preliminary report)

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Cancer therapy using .beta.-glucan and
monoclonal antibodies

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Cancer therapy using whole glucan particles and antibodies

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Immunomodulating activity of a .beta.-glucan
preparation, SCG, extracted from a culinary-medicinal mushroom, Sparassis
crispa Wulf.:Fr. (aphyllophoromycetideae), and application to
cancer patients

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Complement function in mAb-mediated cancer immunotherapy

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Determination of the potential use of beta-glucan as
an adjuvant for monoclonal antibody immunotherapy of
cancer

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Macrophage receptor Dectin-1

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Orally administered β-glucans enhance anti-tumor effects of
monoclonal antibodies

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Antitumor antibody-enhancing glucan

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Interrelation of structure and antitumor effects of fungal (1→3)
β-D-glucans.

=> s l5 not py>2001
L6 4 L5 NOT PY>2001

=> d l6 1-4 ti

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Plants, polysaccharides, and the treatment and prevention of neoplasia.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Failure in antitumor activity by overdose of an immunomodulating
beta-glucan preparation, sonifilan.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Polymeric drugs based on conjugates of synthetic and natural
macromolecules. II. Anti-cancer activity of antibody
or (Fab')(2)-targeted conjugates and combined therapy with
immunomodulators.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Interrelation of structure and antitumor effects of fungal (1→3)
β-D-glucans.

=> d l6 1 2 3 4 ti abs bib

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Plants, polysaccharides, and the treatment and prevention of neoplasia.
AB Plants and Fungi have traditionally been the single largest source of lead compounds for the development of therapeutics by the pharmaceutical industry. Currently mushroom and plant polysaccharides brought to attention by Complementary and Alternative medicine, are undergoing scientific analysis and development to prevent and treat cancer, Two classes of saccharides are under investigation-beta glucan polysaccharides as biological response modifiers for the adjuvant treatment of cancer and "Oligosaccharin"-related oligosaccharides for the prevention of sun-induced skin cancer. Beta glucans already in human trials in the Far East will require mechanistic pharmacologic studies and definition of stucture function relationships before they are ready for clinical trials in the West. Other beta glucans that prime natural killer cells for antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity are approaching clinical trials. Oligosaccharides that downregulate production of immunosuppressive cytokines by ultraviolet radiation injured keratinocytes are promising agents for the prevention of environmental skin cancer.
AN 2001267405 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 11358267
TI Plants, polysaccharides, and the treatment and prevention of neoplasia.
AU Pelley R P; Strickland F M
CS Pangea Phytoceuticals, Harlingen, TX, 78550, USA.
NC CAR29-70383 (NCI)
CAR43-80423 (NCI)
SO Critical reviews in oncogenesis, (2000) Vol. 11, No. 3-4, pp. 189-225.
Ref: 193
Journal code: 8914610. ISSN: 0893-9675.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200110
ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Oct 2001
Entered Medline: 18 Oct 2001

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Failure in antitumor activity by overdose of an immunomodulating beta-glucan preparation, sonifilan.
AB Schizophyllan (SPG, Sonifilan) is a soluble (1-->3)-beta-D-glucan, used as a biological response modifier (BRM) with radiation therapy for cancer treatment in Japan. The mechanism of SPG mediated antitumor activity is thought to be via immune stimulation, which includes cytokine production, hematopoietic response, and so on. In this paper, we found that the activity of SPG was quite long-lived and an overdose significantly failed to display the antitumor activity. To demonstrate the mechanism several parameters were examined using a high dose of SPG administration as follows: i) the effect on vascular permeability in vivo, ii) the priming effect on tumor necrosis factor (TNF-alpha) production in vivo, iii) the effect on macrophage adherence to plastic plate in vitro, and iv) anti-Sarcoma 180 antibody production in vivo. It was evident that vascular permeability and anti-Sarcoma 180 antibody production remained unchanged, but TNF-alpha production and adherence to a plastic plate was significantly reduced by a high dose of SPG. These facts strongly suggested that modulation of the cytokine syntheses and the leukocyte traffic would be the causative mechanisms of the failure of antitumor activity by an overdose of SPG.
AN 2000168912 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10706395
TI Failure in antitumor activity by overdose of an immunomodulating

beta-glucan preparation, sonifilan.
AU Miura T; Miura N N; Ohno N; Adachi Y; Shimada S; Yadomae T
CS Laboratory for Immunopharmacology of Microbial Products, School of Pharmacy, Tokyo University of Pharmacy and Life Science, Hachioji, Japan.
SO Biological & pharmaceutical bulletin, (2000 Feb) Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 249-53.
Journal code: 9311984. ISSN: 0918-6158.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200004
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2000
Last Updated on STN: 21 Apr 2000
Entered Medline: 13 Apr 2000

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE on STN
TI Polymeric drugs based on conjugates of synthetic and natural macromolecules. II. Anti-cancer activity of antibody or (Fab')(2)-targeted conjugates and combined therapy with immunomodulators.
AB We provide data on in vivo targeting of the Thy 1.2 (CDw90) cell surface receptor expressed on neoplastic T cells, mouse EL4 T cell lymphoma. The targeting antibody and the anticancer drug, doxorubicin (DOX) were conjugated to a water-soluble copolymer based on N-(2-hydroxypropyl)methacrylamide (HPMA) acting as a carrier responsible for controlled intracellular release of the conjugated drug. The in vivo therapeutic efficacy of HPMA copolymer-bound DOX targeted with anti-EL4 antibody, polyclonal anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG), monoclonal anti-Thy 1.2 antibody or its F(ab')(2) fragment was compared with the efficacy of DOX conjugated to HPMA copolymer containing nonspecific IgG or bovine serum albumin (BSA). Anti-EL4 antibody -targeted conjugate caused a significant retardation of tumor growth and an extension of the life span of treated mice. The effect was comparable with that of HPMA copolymer-bound DOX targeted with ATG, anti-Thy 1.2 antibody or its F(ab')(2) fragment. However, considerable antitumor effect was seen also in conjugates targeted instead of specific antibodies with syngeneic nonspecific IgG or BSA. Patients with advanced cancer are often immunocompromised due to dysfunction of their immune system induced by cancer and cytotoxic drugs. A significant decrease of unwanted side-effects of targeted drugs against a number of vital organs was already documented. In this study we have compared immunotoxic effects of free DOX with those of its antibody-targeted form on NK cells and cytolytic T lymphocytes (CTLs) isolated from C57BL/10 mice bearing EL4 T cell lymphoma. In the same model we have tested the combination therapy with immunomodulators (beta-glucan or AM-2) injected together with targeted daunomycin. We have observed a significant protective effect of targeted DOX against NK cells and CTLs. Moreover, the data revealed that combination therapy considerably enhances antitumor efficacy of the targeted anticancer drug.
AN 2000109236 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 10640661
TI Polymeric drugs based on conjugates of synthetic and natural macromolecules. II. Anti-cancer activity of antibody or (Fab')(2)-targeted conjugates and combined therapy with immunomodulators.
AU Rihova B; Jelinkova M; Strohalm J; Subr V; Plocova D; Hovorka O; Novak M; Plundrova D; Germano Y; Ulbrich K
CS Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Videnska 1083, 142 20, Prague, Czech Republic.
SO Journal of controlled release : official journal of the Controlled Release Society, (2000 Feb 14) Vol. 64, No. 1-3, pp. 241-61.
Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.

CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200003
ED Entered STN: 7 Apr 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2000
Entered Medline: 30 Mar 2000

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Interrelation of structure and antitumor effects of fungal (1→3) β-D-glucans.
AB In the last 25 yr chemical and pharmacol. studies have been focused on the non-cytotoxic, immunomodulating polysaccharides. Yeast and related fungal (1→3)-β-D-glucans, especially, those having appropriate O-6-β-D-glucosyl branches (db, 1/3 to 1/5) exhibited strong antitumor effects, and can be used as an immnumostimulator in cancer therapy. Such antitumor effects may be due to the triple helix of the backbone; (1→6)-. beta.-glucan of lichen and also synthetic branched (1→4)-β-D-glucans were inactive. In addition, our extensive studies on the structure-activity relationship using various branched (1→3)-β-D-glucans (db, 1/25 - 3/4) showed that the distribution of the branches along the backbone and their mol. shapes may also play a role in expression of antitumor activity, as indicated by modification of the side chains. We will discuss interrelation of structure and antitumor effects of immunomodifying glucans, e.g, an exocellular glucan of Pestalotia sp (db, 3/5), and a highly active glucan (db. 1/4) from Volvariella volvaceas, and also antibody specificities of Volvariella glucan.
AN 1996:412276 CAPLUS
TI Interrelation of structure and antitumor effects of fungal (1→3) β-D-glucans.
AU Misaki, A.; Kakuta, M.; Kishida, Etsu
CS Faculty Human Life Science, Osaka City University, Sumiyoshi, 558, Japan
SO Book of Abstracts, 212th ACS National Meeting, Orlando, FL, August 25-29 (1996), CARB-042 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C. CODEN: 63BFAF
DT Conference; Meeting Abstract
LA English

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	24.36	27.45

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.75	-0.75

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:28:33 ON 03 NOV 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 2 Nov 2006 (20061102/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Nov 2006 (20061102/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7131145
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006248622
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 31 Oct 2006 (20061031/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 2 Nov 2006 (20061102/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2006
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2006

```
=> s (beta-glucan) and (antibody)
        413891 BETA
          4791 GLUCAN
          1450 BETA-GLUCAN
                 (BETA(W)GLUCAN)
        124954 ANTIBODY
L7         481 (BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY)

=> s l7 and (cancer or neoplas? or tumor or antitumor)
        122075 CANCER
         34787 NEOPLAS?
         96174 TUMOR
         16887 ANTITUMOR
L8         287 L7 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR OR ANTITUMOR)

=> s l8 not py>2003
       1145961 PY>2003
L9         135 L8 NOT PY>2003

=> s l8 not py>2002
       1434321 PY>2002
L10         91 L8 NOT PY>2002

=> s l10 and (synerg?)
         81484 SYNERG?
L11         23 L10 AND (SYNERG?)

=> d l11 1-23 ti

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Nucleic acids for identifying anti-fungal agents, and uses related
       thereto

L11  ANSWER 2 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Dietary supplement compositions

L11  ANSWER 3 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Methods and compositions for producing a neurosalutary effect in a
       subject

L11  ANSWER 4 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     ASSAYS AND REAGENTS FOR IDENTIFYING ANTI-FUNGAL AGNETS, AMD USES RELATED
       THERETO

L11  ANSWER 5 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     NEW APPLICATION OF LYSOZYME DIMER

L11  ANSWER 6 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Compositions and methods for inhibiting fungal growth

L11  ANSWER 7 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence
       recombination

L11  ANSWER 8 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence
       recombination

L11  ANSWER 9 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence
       recombination

L11  ANSWER 10 OF 23  USPATFULL on STN
TI     Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence
```

recombination

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Therapeutic methods employing disulfide derivatives of dithiocarbonates and compositions useful therefor

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence recombination

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Assays and reagents for identifying anti-fungal agents, and uses related thereto

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Assays and reagents for identifying anti-fungal agents, and uses related thereto

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Evolution of whole cells and organisms by recursive sequence recombination

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Applications of lysozyme dimer

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Assays and reagents for identifying anti-fungal agents and uses related thereto

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Rho target protein human mDia and gene encoding same

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Therapeutic methods employing disulfide derivatives of dithiocarbamates and compositions useful therefor

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Compositions and methods for modulating cell proliferation using growth factor-polysaccharide binding fusion proteins

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant

=> d l11 21-23 ti abs bib

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
AB The invention describes a whole .beta.-glucan drug delivery vehicle that non-specifically enhances the immune response, and is safe for human use. A drug is incorporated into a whole .beta.-glucan microparticle, and the combination is administered to an individual. The .beta.-glucan vehicle allows sustained release of the drug component while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of the drug by boosting the individual's endogenous immune response.

AN 1998:42071 USPATFULL

TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
IN Jamas, Spiros, Boston, MA, United States
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA, United States
Easson, Jr., D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA, United States
PA Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc., Worcester, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5741495 19980421
AI US 1997-810947 19970227 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-778177, filed on 13 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5607677 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-366490, filed on 15 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5032401, issued on 16 Jul 1991
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodward, Michael P.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 525

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
AB The invention describes a whole .beta.-glucan drug delivery vehicle that non-specifically enhances the immune response, and is safe for human use. A drug is incorporated into a whole .beta .-glucan microparticle, and the combination is administered to an individual. The .beta.-glucan vehicle allows sustained release of the drug component while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of the drug by boosting the individual's endogenous immune response.

AN 97:17904 USPATFULL
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
IN Jamas, Spiros, Boston, MA, United States
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA, United States
Easson, Jr., D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA, United States
PA Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc., Wocester, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5607677 19970304
AI US 1991-778177 19911213 (7)
WO 1990-US3440 19900614
19911213 PCT 371 date
19911213 PCT 102(e) date
DCD 20080716
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-366490, filed on 15 Jun 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5032401
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodward, Michael P.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 495

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
AB The invention describes a whole .beta.-glucan drug delivery vehicle that non-specifically enhances the immune response, and is safe for human use. A drug is incorporated into a whole .beta .-glucan microparticle, and the combination is administered to an individual. The .beta.-glucan vehicle allows sustained release of the drug component while simultaneously enhancing

the effectiveness of the drug by boosting the individual's endogenous immune response.

AN 91:56740 USPATFULL
TI Glucan drug delivery system and adjuvant
IN Jamas, Spiros, Boston, MA, United States
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA, United States
Easson, Jr., D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA, United States
PA Alpha Beta Technology, Worcester, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5032401 19910716
AI US 1989-366490 19890615 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman; Assistant Examiner: Kishorl, G. S.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 477

=> file pctfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	11.72	39.17

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.75

FILE 'PCTFULL' ENTERED AT 09:31:12 ON 03 NOV 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 Univentio

FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 OCT 2006 <20061030/UP>
MOST RECENT UPDATE WEEK: 200643 <200643/EW>
FILE COVERS 1978 TO DATE

>>> IMAGES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE AND FOR EMAIL-PRINTS <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOW AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.
SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc-reform.html >>>

>>> FOR CHANGES IN PCTFULL PLEASE SEE HELP CHANGE
(last updated April 10, 2006) <<<

>>> NEW PRICES IN PCTFULL AS OF 01 JULY 2006. FOR DETAILS,
PLEASE SEE HELP COST <<<

=> s (beta-glucan) and (antibody)

	83003	BETA
	2975	GLUCAN
	557	BETA-GLUCAN
		(BETA(W)GLUCAN)
	78521	ANTIBODY
L12	159	(BETA-GLUCAN) AND (ANTIBODY)

=> s l12 and (cancer or neoplas? or tumor or antitumor)

	78173	CANCER
	24008	NEOPLAS?
	58534	TUMOR
	9228	ANTITUMOR
L13	112	L12 AND (CANCER OR NEOPLAS? OR TUMOR OR ANTITUMOR)

```
=> s l13 not py>2003
       351754 PY>2003
L14         57 L13 NOT PY>2003

=> s l14 and (synerg?)
        37891 SYNERG?
L15         17 L14 AND (SYNERG?)

=> d l15 1-17 ti

L15   ANSWER 1 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  ACTIVE FRACTION HAVING ANTI-CANCER AND ANTI-METASTASIS
      ISOLATED FROM ACANTHOPANAX SPECIES AND FRUITS
TIFR  FRACTION ACTIVE CONTRE LE CANCER ET CONTRE LES METASTASES,
      ISOLEE D'ESPECES ET DE FRUITS DU GENRE ACANTHOPANAX

L15   ANSWER 2 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  ACTIVE FRACTION HAVING ANTI-CANCER AND ANTI-METASTASIS
      ISOLATED FROM LEAVES AND STEMS OF GINSENG
TIFR  FRACTION ACTIVE A PROPRIETES ANTI-CANCEREUSES ET ANTI-METASTASIQUES
      ISOLEE A PARTIR DE FEUILLES ET DE TIGES DE GINSENG

L15   ANSWER 3 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  BARLEY WITH ALTERED BRANCHING ENZYME ACTIVITY AND STARCH AND STARCH
      CONTAINING PRODUCTS WITH AN INCREASED AMYLOSE CONTENT
TIFR  ORGE A ACTIVITE ENZYMATIQUE RAMIFIANTE ET AMIDON, ET PRODUITS A BASE
      D'AMIDON A TENEUR ACCRUE EN AMYLOSE

L15   ANSWER 4 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  TREATMENT OF DISEASES INVOLVING DEFECTIVE GAP JUNCTIONAL COMMUNICATION
TIFR  TRAITEMENT DE MALADIES IMPLIQUANT LA COMMUNICATION DEFECTUEUSE DE LA
      JONCTION LACUNAIRE

L15   ANSWER 5 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  PLANT DISEASE RESISTANCE GENES
TIFR  GENES DE RESISTANCE AUX MALADIES CHEZ LES PLANTES

L15   ANSWER 6 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  PLANT GENES INVOLVED IN DEFENSE AGAINST PATHOGENS
TIFR  GENES DE PLANTES INTERVENANT DANS LA DEFENSE CONTRE DES PATHOGENES

L15   ANSWER 7 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  MACROPHAGE RECEPTOR
TIFR  RECEPTEUR DES MACROPHAGES

L15   ANSWER 8 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  THERAPY-ENHANCING GLUCAN
TIFR  GLUCANE AMELIORANT UNE THERAPIE

L15   ANSWER 9 OF 17    PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  BARLEY WITH REDUCED SSII ACTIVITY AND STARCH CONTAINING PRODUCTS WITH A
      REDUCED AMYLOPECTIN CONTENT
TIFR  ORGE POSSEDANT UNE ACTIVITE ENZYMATIQUE SSII LIMITEE ET PRODUITS
      CONTENANT DE L'AMIDON ET UNE TENEUR LIMITEE EN AMYLOPECTINE

L15   ANSWER 10 OF 17   PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  WHOLE CELL ENGINEERING BY MUTAGENIZING A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF A
      STARTING GENOME, COMBINING MUTATIONS, AND OPTIONALLY REPEATING
TIFR  MANIPULATION DE CELLULE ENTIERE PAR MUTAGENESE D'UNE PARTIE
      SUBSTANTIELLE D'UN GENOME DE DEPART, PAR COMBINAISON DE MUTATIONS ET
      EVENTUELLEMENT PAR REPETITION

L15   ANSWER 11 OF 17   PCTFULL   COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN  PROMOTERS FOR REGULATION OF PLANT GENE EXPRESSION
```

TIFR PROMOTEURS UTILES POUR REGULER L'EXPRESSION GENIQUE DES PLANTES

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN WHOLE CELL ENGINEERING BY MUTAGENIZING A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF A STARTING GENOME, COMBINING MUTATIONS, AND OPTIONALLY REPEATING
TIFR INGENIERIE CELLULAIRE COMPLETE PAR MUTAGENESE D'UNE PARTIE SUBSTANTIELLE D'UN GENOME DE DEPART, PAR COMBINAISON DE MUTATIONS ET EVENTUELLEMENT REPETITION

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA
TIFR COMPOSITIONS ET PROCEDES DE TRAITEMENT DU MYELOME MULTIPLE

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN TREATMENT OF FUNGAL INFECTIONS WITH POLYENE OR BETA GLUCAN SYNTHASE INHIBITOR ANTIFUNGALS COMBINED WITH ANTI HSP90 ANTIBODIES
TIFR TRAITEMENT DES INFECTIONS FONGIQUES AVEC DES ANTIFONGIQUES A BASE D'INHIBITEUR DE SYNTHASE POLYENE OU BETA GLUCANE COMBINES A DES ANTICORPS ANTI-HSP90

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN THERAPEUTIC METHODS EMPLOYING DISULFIDE DERIVATIVES OF DITHIOCARBAMATES AND COMPOSITIONS USEFUL THEREFOR
TIFR METHODES THERAPEUTIQUES UTILISANT DES DERIVES DE BISULFURE DE DITHIOCARBAMATES ET COMPOSITIONS UTILISEES

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN COVALENTLY BOUND 'beta'-GLUCAN CONJUGATES IN TARGETED DELIVERY
TIFR CONJUGUES DE 'beta'-GLUCANES LIES PAR COVALENCE UTILISES POUR UNE ADMINISTRATION CIBLEE

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN GLUCAN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM AND ADJUVANT
TIFR SYSTEME ET ADJUVANT D'ACHEMINEMENT DE MEDICAMENT A BASE DE GLUCAN

=> d l15 8 16 17 ti abs bib

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN THERAPY-ENHANCING GLUCAN
TIFR GLUCANE AMELIORANT UNE THERAPIE
ABEN This invention provides a composition comprising an effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing efficacy of antibodies. This invention further provides the above compositions and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. This invention also provides a method fro treating a subject with cancer comprising administrating the above-described composition comprising effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing efficacy of vaccines. This invention provid a composition comprising effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing efficacy of vaccines. This invention also provides a method of treating a subject comprising administrating the above pharmaceutical composition to the subject. This invention provides a composition comprising effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing efficacy of natural antibodies. This invention provides a composition comprising effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing host immunity. This invention also provides a composition comprising effective amount of glucan capable of enhancing the action of an agent in preventing tissue rejection.
ABFR Cette invention porte sur une composition comprenant une quantite efficace de glucane capable de renforcer l'effet des anticorps. Cette invention porte egalement sur les compositions precitees et sur un excipient acceptable d'un point de vue pharmaceutique ; sur un procede de traitement d'un sujet atteint d'un cancer consistant a

administrer a ce sujet la composition precitee ; sur une composition comprenant une quantite efficace de glucane capable de renforcer les effets des vaccins ; sur un procede de traitement d'un sujet consistant a administrer la composition pharmaceutique precitee a celui-ci. Cette invention porte egalement sur une composition comprenant une quantite efficace de glucane capable de renforcer l'effet des anticorps naturels ; sur une composition comprenant une quantite efficace de glucane capable de renforcer l'immunite de l'hote ; sur une composition comprenant une quantite efficace de glucane capable de renforcer l'action d'un agent dans la prevention du rejet des tissus.

AN 2002058711 PCTFULL ED 20020809 EW 200231
TIEN THERAPY-ENHANCING GLUCAN
TIFR GLUCANE AMELIORANT UNE THERAPIE
IN CHEUNG, Nai-Kong, V., 3 Glen Park Road, Purchase, NY 10577, US [US, US]
PA SLOAN-KETTERING INSTITUTE FOR CANCER RESEARCH, 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021, US [US, US], for all designates States except US; CHEUNG, Nai-Kong, V., 3 Glen Park Road, Purchase, NY 10577, US [US, US], for US only
AG CHAN, Albert, Wai-Kit, Law Offices of Albert Wai-Kit Chan, LLC, World Plaza, Suite 604, 141-07 20th Avenue, Whitestone, NY 11357, US
LAF English
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 2002058711 A1 20020801
DS W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
RW (ARIPO): GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
RW (EAPO): AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
RW (EPO): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
RW (OAPI): BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
AI WO 2002-US1276 A 20020115
PRAI US 2001-60/261,911 20010116

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN COVALENTLY BOUND 'beta'-GLUCAN CONJUGATES IN TARGETED DELIVERY
TIFR CONJUGUES DE 'beta'-GLUCANES LIES PAR COVALENCE UTILISES POUR UNE ADMINISTRATION CIBLEE
ABEN Disclosed herein is a glucan composition containing a 'beta'-1,3-glucan covalently attached to a bioactive agent. The 'beta'-1,3-glucan is attached to the bioactive agent by means of a hydrolyzable covalent linkage to form a glucan/agent complex. Also disclosed are methods relating to the complex of the invention, including a method for the treatment of a pathogen capable of invading or colonizing phagocytic cells, and a method for delivering an antigen to a phagocytic cell.
ABFR L'invention concerne une composition de glucane contenant un 'beta'-1,3-glucane lie par covalence a un agent bioactif. Le 'beta'-1,3-glucane est lie a l'agent bioactif par une liaison covalente hydrolysable pour former un complexe glucane/agent bioactif. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes relatifs au complexe presente, y compris un procede permettant de traiter un pathogene pouvant envahir ou coloniser des cellules phagocytaires, ainsi qu'un procede permettant d'administrer un antigene a une cellule phagocytaire.
AN 1996014873 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TIEN COVALENTLY BOUND 'beta'-GLUCAN CONJUGATES IN

TARGETED DELIVERY
TIFR CONJUGUES DE 'beta'-GLUCANES LIES PAR COVALENCE UTILISES POUR UNE ADMINISTRATION CIBLEE
IN TUSE, Daniel;
MOHAGHEGHPOUR, Nahid;
DAWSON, Marcia;
HOBBS, Peter;
WINANT, Richard
PA SRI INTERNATIONAL
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 9614873 A2 19960523
DS W: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AI WO 1995-US14800 A 19951114
PRAI US 1994-8/340,831 19941116

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 17 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2006 Univentio on STN
TIEN GLUCAN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM AND ADJUVANT
TIFR SYSTEME ET ADJUVANT D'ACHEMINEMENT DE MEDICAMENT A BASE DE GLUCAN
ABEN The invention describes a whole beta-glucan drug delivery vehicle that non-specifically enhances the immune response, and is safe for human use. A drug is incorporated into a whole beta-glucan microparticle, and the combination is administered to an individual. The beta-glucan vehicle allows sustained release of the drug component while simultaneously enhancing the effectiveness of the drug by boosting the individual's endogenous immune response.
ABFR L'invention concerne un vehicule d'acheminement de medicament de beta-glucan entier, augmentant non specifiquement la reponse immune, et sans danger pour l'homme. On incorpore un medicament dans une microparticule de beta-glucan entier, puis on administre la combinaison a un sujet. Le vehicule du beta-glucan permet une liberation soutenue du composant medicamenteux, tout en augmentant simultanement l'efficacite du medicament en amplifiant la reponse immune endogene du sujet.
AN 1990015596 PCTFULL ED 20020513
TIEN GLUCAN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM AND ADJUVANT
TIFR SYSTEME ET ADJUVANT D'ACHEMINEMENT DE MEDICAMENT A BASE DE GLUCAN
IN JAMAS, Spiros;
OSTROFF, Gary, R.;
EASSON, D., Davidson, Jr.
PA ALPHA BETA TECHNOLOGY;
JAMAS, Spiros;
OSTROFF, Gary, R.;
EASSON, D., Davidson, Jr.
LA English
DT Patent
PI WO 9015596 A1 19901227
DS W: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CA CF CG CH CM DE DK ES FI FR GA GB HU IT JP KP KR LK LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NO RO SD SE SN SU TD TG US
AI WO 1990-US3440 A 19900614
PRAI US 1989-366,490 19890615

```
=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 13:54:23 ON 03 NOV 2006

68 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s CD20 and (cancer or tumor or neoplastic) and antibidy
  23 FILES SEARCHED...
<------User Break------>

=> s CD20 and (cancer or tumor or neopla?) and antibody
         62   FILE ADISCTI
         29   FILE ADISINSIGHT
         12   FILE ADISNEWS
          2   FILE AGRICOLA
         22   FILE BIOENG
       1355   FILE BIOSIS
        183   FILE BIOTECHABS
        183   FILE BIOTECHDS
        280   FILE BIOTECHNO
          8   FILE CABA
        729   FILE CAPLUS
          2   FILE CEABA-VTB
         22   FILE CIN
  21 FILES SEARCHED...
        298   FILE DDFU
       4129   FILE DGENE
          9   FILE DISSABS
        459   FILE DRUGU
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
          9   FILE EMBAL
       1514   FILE EMBASE
        513   FILE ESBIOBASE
        318   FILE IFIPAT
         21   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
         19   FILE IMSRESEARCH
        224   FILE JICST-EPLUS
         58   FILE LIFESCI
        784   FILE MEDLINE
        314   FILE PASCAL
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
         20   FILE PHAR
         26   FILE PHARMAML
         35   FILE PHIN
        403   FILE PROMT
          5   FILE PROUSDDR
        665   FILE SCISEARCH
        749   FILE TOXCENTER
       3182   FILE USPATFULL
        224   FILE USPAT2
        275   FILE WPIDS
          7   FILE WPIFV
        275   FILE WPINDEX
```

```
  39 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   68 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1   QUE CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY

=> file embase
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       1.83        2.04

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:56:25 ON 03 NOV 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 3 Nov 2006 (20061103/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

 EMBASE is now updated daily.  SDI frequency remains weekly (default)
 and biweekly.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s CD20 and (cancer or tumor or neopla?) and antibody
          5501 CD20
        886571 CANCER
        671610 TUMOR
        129893 NEOPLA?
        487929 ANTIBODY
L2        1514 CD20 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY

=> s l2 not py>2001
       2521224 PY>2001
L3         478 L2 NOT PY>2001

=> s l2 not py>2000
       2973327 PY>2000
L4         350 L2 NOT PY>2000

=> s l4 and monoclona
            11 MONOCLONA
L5           0 L4 AND MONOCLONA

=> s l4 and monoclonal
        168361 MONOCLONAL
L6         285 L4 AND MONOCLONAL

=> d l6 1-20 ti

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 285  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Radioimmunotherapy of non-Hogkin's lymphoma.

L6   ANSWER 2 OF 285  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Monoclonal antibodies in chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

L6   ANSWER 3 OF 285  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Therapeutic uses of MAbs directed against CD20.

L6   ANSWER 4 OF 285  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Optimizing the use of rituximab for treatment of B-cell non-Hodgkin's
     lymphoma: A benefit-risk update.
```

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Principles of radioimmunotherapy for hematologists and oncologists.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Safety of fludarabine, mitoxantrone, and dexamethasone combined with rituximab in the treatment of stage IV indolent lymphoma.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Chemotherapy sensitization by rituximab: Experimental and clinical evidence.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI CD20: A gene in search of a function.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Rituximab: An insider's historical perspective.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Current therapeutic paradigm for the treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Therapeutic potential of purine analogue combinations in the treatment of lymphoid malignancies.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Cryofibrinogenemia and skin necrosis in a patient with diffuse large cell lymphoma after high-dose chemotherapy and autologous stem cell transplantation.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI [Immunotargeting of tumors: State of the art and prospects in 2000]. IMMUNOCIBLAGE DES TUMEURS: SITUATION ET PERSPECTIVES EN 2000.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Anti-CD20-and B-cell receptor-mediated apoptosis: Evidence for shared intracellular signaling pathways.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI The monoclonal antibodies Campath-1H and Rituximab in the therapy of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Fine characterization of childhood and adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) by a proB surrogate light chain-specific mAb and a proposal for a new B cell ALL classification.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Management of orbital lymphoid lesions.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights

reserved on STN
TI A tetravalent single-chain antibody-streptavidin fusion protein for pretargeted lymphoma therapy.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI CD10 expression in follicular lymphoma versus reactive follicular hyperplasia: Evaluation in paraffin-embedded tissue.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Effect of interferon-α on CD20 antigen expression of B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

=> d 16 2 3 4 14 15 18 ti abs bib

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Monoclonal antibodies in chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
AB For decades, alkylating agents have been the mainstay of treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), achieving a modest response. Recently, fludarabine has been shown to induce higher and long-lasting responses, and has, in many institutions, replaced the alkylating agents as the first-line agent in the treatment of CLL. However, the goal of achieving higher complete responses that might translate into an improved overall survival in CLL still remains elusive. Antibody -mediated therapy has emerged as an effective modality in the treatment of low-grade B-cell malignancies. Monoclonal antibodies (McAb) against specific lymphocyte markers, including CD52 (Campath-1H) and CD20 (rituximab), are currently being actively studied in the treatment of CLL. Initial results with Campath-1H and rituximab in previously treated and untreated patients with CLL have been promising. We present a review of the current status of McAb and their potential role in the future for the treatment of CLL.
AN 2002384997 EMBASE
TI Monoclonal antibodies in chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
AU Rai K.R.; Gupta N.
CS K.R. Rai, New Hyde Park, 270-05, 76 Ave, New York, NY 11042, United States. rai@lij.edu
SO Reviews in Clinical and Experimental Hematology, (2000) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 134-144. .
Refs: 36
ISSN: 1127-0020 CODEN: RCEHFB
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 14 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 14 Nov 2002

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Therapeutic uses of MAbs directed against CD20.
AB Background: There are two main classes of Abs directed against the CD20 Ag that have been developed for therapeutic intent: Unconjugated and radiolabeled Absolute Methods: The clinical results available from the large clinical trials utilizing both the unconjugated and radiolabelled Abs are summarized in this article. Discussion: Both of these classes of agents have shown promise in clinical trials both alone and in conjunction with conventional chemotherapy or high-dose

chemotherapy and transplantation. Ongoing research with these agents will provide further evidence of the place in clinical practice for these agents.

AN 2001089082 EMBASE
TI Therapeutic uses of MAbs directed against CD20.
AU Vose J.M.
CS Prof. J.M. Vose, University of Nebraska, Medical Center, 987680 Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE 68198-7680, United States
SO Cytotherapy, (2000) Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 455-461. .
Refs: 36
ISSN: 1465-3249 CODEN: CYTRF3
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; General Review
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
016 Cancer
025 Hematology
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
023 Nuclear Medicine
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Optimizing the use of rituximab for treatment of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: A benefit-risk update.
AB Rituximab (Rituxan; Genentech, Inc, South San Francisco, CA and IDEC Pharmaceutical Corporation, San Diego, CA), the first monoclonal antibody approved in the United States for the treatment of cancer, is indicated for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory CD20+ low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. From November 1997 through May 1999, approximately 36,000 patients have been treated with rituximab. Serious cardiopulmonary infusion reactions culminating in death have been reported to occur in approximately 0.04% to 0.07% of patients. Post-approval tumor lysis syndrome has been reported within 12 to 24 hours after the first antibody infusion and is estimated to occur in 0.04% to 0.05% of patients. The risk of tumor lysis appears to be higher in patients with high numbers of circulating malignant cells. Serious infusion-related adverse drug reactions, most often consisting of cardiopulmonary reactions associated with the rapid lysis of large numbers of circulating malignant cells, have been fatal in approximately 0.5 per 1,000 treated patients. Major risk factors include high numbers of circulating malignant lymphoma cells, pulmonary infiltrates or lymphoma involvement, and prior cardiovascular disease. This report updates the safety experience of rituximab therapy with data from clinical trials and postmarketing safety experience, and examines how this information can be used to optimize therapy. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2000 by W.B. Saunders Company.
AN 2001074544 EMBASE
TI Optimizing the use of rituximab for treatment of B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: A benefit-risk update.
AU Kunkel L.; Wong A.; Maneatis T.; Nickas J.; Brown T.; Grillo-Lopez A.; Benyunes M.; Grobman B.; Dillman R.O.
CS Dr. M. Benyunes, Oncology Center, Genentech BioOncology, Mailstop No. 59, 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080-4990, United States
SO Seminars in Oncology, (2000) Vol. 27, No. 6 SUPPL. 12, pp. 53-61. .
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0093-7754 CODEN: SOLGAV
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer

025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 8 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 2001

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Anti-CD20-and B-cell receptor-mediated apoptosis: Evidence for shared intracellular signaling pathways.
AB Clinical administration of the anti-CD20 antibody IDEC-C2B8 can induce remission of low-grade B-cell lymphoma. Whereas it has been suggested that the main mechanisms of action are complement-mediated and antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, we demonstrate that monoclonal antibody IDEC-C2B8 is a strong inducer of apoptosis in CD20-positive B-cell lymphoma cell lines reflecting different stages of lymphomagenesis. Thus, CD20-dependent apoptosis was inducible in human surface IgM-positive Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines as well as in more mature surface IgM-negative B-cell lymphoma cell lines carrying the t(14;18) translocation. Furthermore, in Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines, we observed a striking correlation between anti-CD20- and B-cell receptor-mediated apoptosis with regard to sensitivity toward the apoptotic stimuli and the execution of the apoptotic pathway. Thus, induction of anti-CD20- or B-cell receptor-mediated apoptosis involved rapid up-regulation of the proapoptotic protein Bax. In addition, we show similar changes in the mRNA expression level of two early response genes, c-myc and Berg36, as well as activation of the mitogen-activated protein kinase family members p44 (extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1) and p42 (extracellular signal-regulated kinase 2) and activation of activator protein 1 (AP-1) DNA binding activity. These data support our hypothesis that both pathways are mediated in part by the same signal-transducing molecules. These results might help explain the resistance and regression of lymphomas to IDEC-C2B8 and give new insights in the signaling cascade after CD20 ligation.
AN 2001028805 EMBASE
TI Anti-CD20-and B-cell receptor-mediated apoptosis: Evidence for shared intracellular signaling pathways.
AU Mathas S.; Rickers A.; Bommert K.; Dorken B.; Mapara M.Y.
CS S. Mathas, Max-Delbruck-Center Molecular Med., FG Dorken, D-13125 Berlin, Germany
SO Cancer Research, (15 Dec 2000) Vol. 60, No. 24, pp. 7170-7176. .
Refs: 51
ISSN: 0008-5472 CODEN: CNREA8
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
022 Human Genetics
025 Hematology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 1 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 1 Feb 2001

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 285 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI The monoclonal antibodies Campath-1H and Rituximab in the therapy of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
AB The treatment options for chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) beside standard therapy with chlorambucil or other alkylating agents have

dramatically increased in the last few years. Promising results have been reported with new cytotoxic agents such as the purine analogues fludarabine and 2-chlordeoxy-adenosine, either at first diagnosis or at relapse. Nevertheless, all patients with CLL relapse after initial response. Since residual lymphoma cells are very likely to be the origin of the clinical relapse, there is a need for new therapeutic approaches with different mechanism of action to eliminate these residual cells. These approaches include allogeneic or autologous stem cell transplantation as well as immunotherapeutic strategies. Monoclonal antibodies, either alone or conjugated to toxins or radioisotopes, are thus being actively investigated. In clinical trials the genetically engineered chimeric unconjugated anti-CD20 antibody Rituximab and the humanized unconjugated anti-CD52 antibody Campath-1H achieved the most promising results in the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory low-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Thus far there is only little clinical experience with Rituximab in patients with CLL, and the exact role of these agent in the treatment of CLL has still to be determined in ongoing and future trials. As a single agent Campath-1H showed more clinical activity in previously treated CLL patients than Rituximab, with response rates of up to 33% in a multicenter pivotal study. Furthermore, the potential risks of tumor lysis and anaphylaxia for both antibodies and immunosuppression particularly for Campath-1H must be taken into account. The present review will compare the development and the basic principles of these unconjugated monoclonal antibodies and consider their present and potential role in the treatment of patients with CLL.

AN 2001019062 EMBASE
TI The monoclonal antibodies Campath-1H and Rituximab in the therapy of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.
AU Schulz H.; Winkler U.; Staak J.O.; Engert A.
CS Dr. H. Schulz, Klinik I fur Innere Medizin, Universitat zu Koln, Joseph-Stelzmann-Strasse 9, D-50924 Koln, Germany. Holger.Schulz@uni-koeln.de
SO Onkologie, (2000) Vol. 23, No. 6, pp. 526-532. .
Refs: 38
ISSN: 0378-584X CODEN: ONKOD2
CY Germany
DT Journal; General Review
FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English; German
ED Entered STN: 1 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 1 Feb 2001

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 285 EMBASE
TI A tetravalent single-chain antibody-streptavidin fusion protein for pretargeted lymphoma therapy.
AB Single-chain Fv antibody fragments from the CD20 -specific murine monoclonal antibody B9E9 were genetically engineered as streptavidin fusions [single-chain Fv-streptavidin (scFvSA) fusion protein] for use in pretargeted radioimmunotherapy. The scFvSA constructs were expressed as soluble, tetrameric species in the periplasm of Escherichia coli. Expression levels were affected by the order of the variable regions and the length and composition of the single-chain Fv linker. The best expressor was obtained with the variable regions in the heavy chain-light chain configuration separated by a 25-mer Gly4Ser linker. This construct produced 250-300 mg of soluble, tetrameric fusion protein per liter of fermentor culture. The fusion protein (M(r) 173,600) was purified from crude lysates by iminobiotin affinity chromatography with an overall yield

of about 50% and was analyzed for functionality both in vitro and in vivo. Immunoreactivity of the scFvSA fusion protein and its nanomolar affinity to CD20-positive Ramos cells were comparable with the B9E9 monoclonal antibody. The fusion protein had a biotin dissociation rate identical to recombinant streptavidin and bound an average of 3.6 biotins/molecule of a possible 4 biotins/molecule. Labeled fusion protein cleared from the blood of BALB/c mice with a β half-life of about 16 h. In nude mice bearing Ramos xenografts, the fusion protein demonstrated sufficient tumor localization of functional streptavidin to enable efficient, tumor-specific targeting of a subsequently administered radionuclide-chelate/biotin molecule. These results suggest that large quantities of functional scFvSA can be produced for clinical testing as a therapy for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

AN 2000426562 EMBASE
TI A tetravalent single-chain antibody-streptavidin fusion protein for pretargeted lymphoma therapy.
AU Schultz J.; Lin Y.; Sanderson J.; Zuo Y.; Stone D.; Mallett R.; Wilbert S.; Axworthy D.
CS J. Schultz, NeoRx Corporation, Molecular Biology Research, 410 West Harrison Street, Seattle, WA 98119-4007, United States
SO Cancer Research, (1 Dec 2000) Vol. 60, No. 23, pp. 6663-6669.
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0008-5472 CODEN: CNREA8
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 2000
Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2000

```
=> s CD22 and (cancer or tumor or neopla?) and antibody
          1333 CD22
        886571 CANCER
        671610 TUMOR
        129893 NEOPLA?
        487929 ANTIBODY
L7         285 CD22 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND ANTIBODY

=> s l7 not py>2000
       2973327 PY>2000
L8         111 L7 NOT PY>2000

=> s l8 and monoclonal
        168361 MONOCLONAL
L9          94 L8 AND MONOCLONAL

=> d l9 1-20 ti

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 94  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Radioimmunotherapy of non-Hogkin's lymphoma.

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 94  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Relationship of the CD22 immunotoxin dose and the tumour
     establishment in a SCID mice model.

L9   ANSWER 3 OF 94  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Long-term results of total therapy studies 11, 12 and 13A for childhood
     acute lymphoblastic leukemia at St Jude children's research hospital.
```

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Fine characterization of childhood and adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) by a proB surrogate light chain-specific mAb and a proposal for a new B cell ALL classification.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Radioimmunotherapy in the π-BCL(1) B cell lymphoma model: Efficacy depends on more than targeted irradiation alone.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Monoclonal antibody-based therapy of lymphoid neoplasms: What's on the horizon?.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Monoclonal antibodies in lymphoid neoplasia: Principles for optimal combined therapy.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Physics for practitioners: The use of radiolabeled monoclonal antibodies in B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI [Mechanisms of action of monoclonal antibodies: Applications in the treatment of lymphoproliferative syndromes of phenotype B]. MECANISMES D'ACTION DES ANTICORPS MONOCLONAUX. APPLICATIONS AU TRAITEMENT DES SYNDROMES LYMPHOPROLIFERATIFS DE PHENOTYPE B.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Reduction of chemokine levels and leukocyte traffic to joints by tumor necrosis factor α blockade in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Immunotoxins against CD19 and CD22 are effective in killing precursor-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells in vitro.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Cytotoxic activity of disulfide-stabilized recombinant immunotoxin RFB4(dsFv)-PE38 (BL22) toward fresh malignant cells from patients with B-cell leukemias.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI A phase I study of combination therapy with immunotoxins IgG-HD37-deglycosylated ricin A chain (dgA) and IgG-RFB4-dgA (Combotox) in patients with refractory CD19(+), CD22(+) B cell lymphoma.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Chronic lymphoproliferative disorders: An integrated point of view for the differential diagnosis.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

TI [Lymphomas' treatment with monoclonal antibodies].
TRATAMIENTO DE LOS LINFOMAS CON ANTICUERPOS MONOCLONALES.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Low- versus high-dose radioimmunotherapy with humanized anti-CD22 or chimeric anti-CD20 antibodies in a broad spectrum of B cell-associated malignancies.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Pharmacokinetics, dosimetry, and initial therapeutic results with 131I- and 111In-/90Y-labeled humanized LL2 anti-CD22 monoclonal antibody in patients with relapsed, refractory non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI The effects of domain deletion, glycosylation, and long IgG3 hinge on the biodistribution and serum stability properties of a humanized IgG1 immunoglobulin, hLL2, and its fragments.

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Targeting human cancer xenografts with monoclonal antibodies labeled using radioiodinated, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid-appended peptides.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Antibody-targeted therapy for low-grade lymphoma.

=> d l9 6 7 11 16 17 19 20 ti abs bib

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Monoclonal antibody-based therapy of lymphoid neoplasms: What's on the horizon?.
AB Although exciting advances in monoclonal antibody therapy have already occurred, a review of agents in earlier stages of development reveals that many new agents may be approaching the clinic in the years to come. A look at the horizon of monoclonal antibody therapy reveals the following: novel strategies for augmenting the efficacy of monoclonal antibodies with which many clinicians are already familiar; novel antibodies with activity against lymphoma cells; novel technologies for generating and humanizing monoclonal antibodies; novel types of antibody-based therapeutics; and novel uses for these agents as modulators of the host immune system or other aspects of host-tumor interaction. Research in each of these areas will be reviewed. (C) 2000 by W.B. Saunders Company.
AN 2000373217 EMBASE
TI Monoclonal antibody-based therapy of lymphoid neoplasms: What's on the horizon?.
AU Davis T.A.
CS Dr. T.A. Davis, National Cancer Institute, EPN 7000, 6130 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852, United States
SO Seminars in Hematology, (2000) Vol. 37, No. 4 SUPPL. 7, pp. 34-42. .
Refs: 74
ISSN: 0037-1963 CODEN: SEHEA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer

025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2000
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2000

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Monoclonal antibodies in lymphoid neoplasia: Principles for optimal combined therapy.
AB Rituximab and other monoclonal antibody therapies now in development have the potential to markedly impact the treatment of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). These agents have significant single-agent activity, distinct mechanisms of action, and, in the case of rituximab and other unconjugated antibodies, favorable toxicity profiles that are nonoverlapping with the adverse effects associated with conventional chemotherapy. These properties may allow for the use of novel combination therapies with enhanced outcomes for patients. Systematic evaluation of rationally designed combinations through randomized, prospective trials is required to determine the clinical utility of these novel agents and combinations will live up to their potential. (C) 2000 by W.B. Saunders Company.
AN 2000373215 EMBASE
TI Monoclonal antibodies in lymphoid neoplasia: Principles for optimal combined therapy.
AU Maloney D.G.
CS Dr. D.G. Maloney, Fred Hutchinson Can. Research Center, 1124 Columbia St, Seattle, WA 98104, United States
SO Seminars in Hematology, (2000) Vol. 37, No. 4 SUPPL. 7, pp. 17-26. .
Refs: 78
ISSN: 0037-1963 CODEN: SEHEA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2000
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2000

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Immunotoxins against CD19 and CD22 are effective in killing precursor-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells in vitro.
AB Monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) conjugated to toxins or their subunits (immunotoxins or ITs) are undergoing clinical testing in adults with a variety of malignancies. The potential impact of this form of therapy in pediatric precursor B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia (pre-B ALL) has yet to be determined. Mabs directed against the cell surface antigens, CD19 and CD22 conjugated to deglycosylated ricin A chain (dgRTA) have been tested in patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), but not in patients with pre-B ALL. Because of the encouraging performance of these ITs in phase I trials, we evaluated the specific cytotoxicity of anti-CD19 (HD37-dgRTA) and anti-CD22 (RFB4-dgRTA) ITs or their combination (Combotox) on patient-derived pre-B ALL cells maintained in vitro on a stromal feeder layer. After 48 h in culture, cytotoxicity to tumor cells was determined by flow cytometry using propidium iodide (PI) and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated anti-CD10, 19, and 22. Both RFB4-dgRTA and HD37-dgRTA

induced a statistically significant reduction in the number of viable leukemic cells, and Combotox was even more effective. Our results demonstrate that these ITs are specifically cytotoxic to primary pre-B ALL cells and that they should be further evaluated for the therapy of B-lineage ALL.

AN 2000155159 EMBASE

TI Immunotoxins against CD19 and CD22 are effective in killing precursor-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells in vitro.

AU Herrera L.; Farah R.A.; Pellegrini V.A.; Aquino D.B.; Sandler E.S.; Buchanan G.R.; Vitetta E.S.

CS L. Herrera, Cancer Immunobiology Center, University of Texas, Southwestern Med. Center, 6000 Harry Hines Blvd, Dallas, TX 75235-8576, United States

SO Leukemia, (2000) Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 853-858. .
Refs: 30
ISSN: 0887-6924 CODEN: LEUKED

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

ED Entered STN: 18 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 18 May 2000

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 94 EMBASE

TI Low- versus high-dose radioimmunotherapy with humanized anti-CD22 or chimeric anti-CD20 antibodies in a broad spectrum of B cell-associated malignancies.

AB Both CD22 and CD20 have been used successfully as target molecules for radioimmunotherapy (RAIT) of low-grade B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Because both CD20 and CD22 are highly expressed relatively early in the course of B cell maturation, and because its expression is maintained up to relatively mature stages, we studied the potential of the humanized anti-CD22 antibody, hLL2, as well as of the chimeric anti-CD20 (chCD20) antibody, rituximab (IDEC-C2B8), for low- or high-dose (myeloablative) RAIT of a broad range of B cell-associated hematological malignancies. A total of 10 patients with chemorefractory malignant neoplasms of B cell origin were studied with diagnostic (n = 5) and/or potentially therapeutic doses (n = 9) of hLL2 (n = 4; 0.5 mg/kg, 8-315 mCi of 131I) or chCD20 (n = 5; 2.5 mg/kg, 15-495 mCi of 131I). The diagnostic doses were given to establish the patients' eligibility for RAIT and to estimate the individual radiation dosimetry. One patient suffered of Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, eight patients had low(n = 4), intermediate- (n = 2) or high- (n = 2) grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and one patient had a chemorefractory acute lymphatic leukemia, after having failed five heterologous bone marrow or stem cell transplantations. Three of these 10 patients were scheduled for treatment with conventional (30-63 mCi, cumulated doses of up to 90 mCi of 131I) and 7 with potentially myeloablative (225-495 mCi of 131I) activities of 131I-labeled hLL2 or chCD20 (0.5 and 2.5 mg/kg, respectively); homologous (n = 6) or heterologous (n = 1) stem cell support was provided in these cases. Good tumor targeting was observed in all diagnostic as well as posttherapeutic scans of all patients. In myeloablative therapies, the therapeutic activities were calculated based on the diagnostic radiation dosimetry, aiming at lung and kidney doses ≤ 20Gy. Stem cells were reinfused when the whole-body activity retention fell below 20 mCi. In eight assessable patients, five had complete remissions, two experienced partial remissions (corresponding to an overall response rate of 87%), and one (low-dose) patient had progressive disease despite therapy. In the

five assessable, actually stem-cell grafted patients, the complete response rate was 100%. Both CD20 and CD22 seem to be suitable target molecules for high-dose RAIT in a broad spectrum of hematological malignancies of B cell origin with a broad range of maturation stages (from acute lymphatic leukemia to Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia). The better therapeutic outcome of patients undergoing high-dose, myeloablative RAIT favors this treatment concept over conventional, low-dose regimens.

AN 1999367297 EMBASE

TI Low- versus high-dose radioimmunotherapy with humanized anti-CD22 or chimeric anti-CD20 antibodies in a broad spectrum of B cell-associated malignancies.

AU Behr T.M.; Wormann B.; Gramatzki M.; Riggert J.; Gratz S.; Behe M.; Griesinger F.; Sharkey R.M.; Kolb H.-J.; Hiddemann W.; Goldenberg D.M.; Becker W.

CS T.M. Behr, Department of Nuclear Medicine, Georg-August-University of Gottingen, Robert-Koch-Strasse 40, D-37075 Gottingen, Germany. tmbehr@med.uni-goettingen.de

SO Clinical Cancer Research, (1999) Vol. 5, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. 3304s-3314s. Refs: 24
ISSN: 1078-0432 CODEN: CCREF4

CY United States

DT Journal; Conference Article

FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LA English

SL English

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 1999

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

TI Pharmacokinetics, dosimetry, and initial therapeutic results with 131I- and 111In-/90Y-labeled humanized LL2 anti-CD22 monoclonal antibody in patients with relapsed, refractory non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

AB The pharmacokinetics, dosimetry, and immunogenicity of 131I- and 111In-/90Y-humanized LL2 (hLL2) anti-CD22 monoclonal antibodies were determined in patients with recurrent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Fourteen patients received tracer doses of 131I-hLL2 followed 1 week later by therapeutic doses intended to deliver 50-100 cGy to the bone marrow. Another eight patients received 111In-hLL2 followed by therapy with 90Y-hLL2 also delivering 50 or 100 cGy to the bone marrow. The blood T1/2 (hours) for the tracer infusions of 131I-hLL2 was 44.2 ± 10.9 (mean ± SD) compared with 54.2 ± 25.0 for the therapy infusions, whereas the values were 70.7 ± 17.6 for 111In-hLL2 and 65.8 ± 15.0 for 90Y-hLL2. The estimated average radiation dose from 131I-hLL2 in tumors >3 cm was 2.4 ± 1.9 cGy/mCi and was only 0.9-, 1.0-, 1.1-, and 1.0-fold that of the bone marrow, lung, liver, and kidney, respectively. In contrast, the estimated average radiation dose from 90Y-hLL2 in tumors >3 cm was 21.5 ± 10.0 cGy/mCi and was 3.7-, 2.5-, 1.8-, and 2.5-fold that of the bone marrow, lung, liver, and kidney, respectively. No evidence of significant anti-hLL2 antibodies was seen in any of the patients. Myelosuppression was the only dose-limiting toxicity and was greater in patients who had prior high-dose chemotherapy. Objective tumor responses were seen in 2 of 13 and 2 of 7 patients given 131I-hLL2 or 90Y-hLL2, respectively. In conclusion, 90Y-hLL2 results in a more favorable tumor dosimetry compared with 131I-hLL2. This finding, combined with the initial anti-tumor effects observed, encourage further studies of this agent in therapeutic trials.

AN 1999367296 EMBASE

TI Pharmacokinetics, dosimetry, and initial therapeutic results with 131I-

and 111In-/90Y-labeled humanized LL2 anti-CD22 monoclonal antibody in patients with relapsed, refractory non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

AU Juweid M.E.; Stadtmauer E.; Hajjar G.; Sharkey R.M.; Suleiman S.; Luger S.; Swayne L.C.; Alavi A.; Goldenberg D.M.

CS M.E. Juweid, Garden State Cancer Center, 520 Belleville Avenue, Belleville, NJ 07109, United States. gscancer@att.net

SO Clinical Cancer Research, (1999) Vol. 5, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. 3292s-3303s. Refs: 25
ISSN: 1078-0432 CODEN: CCREF4

CY United States

DT Journal; Conference Article

FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LA English

SL English

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 1999

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 94 EMBASE

TI Targeting human cancer xenografts with monoclonal antibodies labeled using radioiodinated, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid-appended peptides.

AB A new nonmetabolizable peptide approach to the production of residualizing radioiodine was evaluated in nude mice bearing xenografts of human lung adenocarcinoma (Calu-3) and B-cell lymphoma (Ramos). Monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) RS7 (anti-epithelial glycoprotein-1) and LL2 (anti-CD22) were radioiodinated using the thiol-reactive diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid-D-peptide adducts IMP-R1 and IMP-R2. 125I-IMP-R1- and 125I-IMP-R2- labeled MAbs were compared to the MAbs iodinated by the conventional chloramine-T approach, 111In, and 131Idilactitoltyramine (DLT). In vivo biodistribution studies demonstrated a significant improvement in the tumor accretion of radiolabel using the 125I-IMP-R1 labeled MAbs compared with the conventionally iodinated antibodies. For example, at day 7, the percentage of injected dose per gram of tissue in Calu-3 was 7.9 ± 4.1% and 18.1 ± 7.9% (P < 0.05) for the conventional 131I- and 125I-IMP-R1-RS7, respectively, and tumor:nontumor ratios were 2.6-4.5-fold higher with the 125I-IMP-R1-RS7. It is estimated that 131IIMP-R1-RS7 would deliver a dose to tumor (at the estimated maximum tolerated dose) 3.9 times greater than conventional 131I-labeled RS7, 1.4 times greater than 90Y-labeled RS7, and 0.7 times that of 131I-DLT-labeled RS7. Tumor accretion of 125I-IMP-R2-RS7 was also improved compared with conventionally iodinated antibody. However, this label also caused a large increase in kidney accretion. Similar improvements in tumor accretion and tumor :nontumor ratios were observed when 125I-IMP-R1-LL2 was used in the Ramos model. IMP-R1 offers a practical and useful residualizing radioiodine label because labeling efficiency is at least 10 times greater than that of the residualizing label DLT, without MAb aggregation. Structural modifications can be envisioned for further improvements in radioiodine incorporation, specific activity, and tumor dosimetry, and efforts along these lines are under way.

AN 1999367265 EMBASE

TI Targeting human cancer xenografts with monoclonal antibodies labeled using radioiodinated, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid-appended peptides.

AU Stein R.; Govindan S.V.; Mattes M.J.; Shih L.B.; Griffiths G.L.; Hansen H.J.; Goldenberg D.M.

CS R. Stein, Garden State Cancer Center, 520 Belleville Avenue, Belleville,

NJ 07109, United States
SO Clinical Cancer Research, (1999) Vol. 5, No. 10 SUPPL., pp. 3079s-3087s.
Refs: 24
ISSN: 1078-0432 CODEN: CCREF4
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer
023 Nuclear Medicine
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Nov 1999

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 94 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Antibody-targeted therapy for low-grade lymphoma.
AB Monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) have now become a successful treatment for selected patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL). Antibody targets most commonly used for the treatment of B-cell NHL include CD20, CD19, and CD22. Unconjugated MoAbs are cytotoxic by several mechanisms, including complement- dependent cytotoxicity (CDC), antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC), and signal transduction leading to apoptosis. In an attempt to augment the effectiveness of naked antibody preparations, various radioconjugates, immunotoxins, chemotherapeutic agents, or immune-modifiers have been attached to the antibodies. The immunotoxin tested most extensively in clinical trials is B4-blocked ricin (anti-CD19 with a partially blocked ricin toxin). The use of radioimmunoconjugates to augment the effectiveness of unlabeled antibodies has been one of the most popular strategies. Antibodies against these targets have now been chelated with radioconjugates such as 131I or 90Y and tested in recent clinical trials. Radioimmunotherapy has the theoretical advantage over naked antibody therapy or immunotoxin therapy in that the MoAb conjugated with a radioisotope can have a 'cross-fire' effect such that antigen-negative tumor cells adjacent to those expressing the target antigen may also be killed. This may enhance the likelihood of tumor sterilization even in fairly bulky disease. Future studies will focus on testing these antibodies in larger patient populations, sequentially or in combination, and on combining MoAb therapy with standard- or high-dose chemotherapy and hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation.
AN 1999364400 EMBASE
TI Antibody-targeted therapy for low-grade lymphoma.
AU Vose J.M.
CS Dr. J.M. Vose, Univ. of Nebraska Medical Center, 983332 Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE 68198-3332, United States
SO Seminars in Hematology, (1999) Vol. 36, No. 4 SUPPL. 6, pp. 15-20.
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0037-1963 CODEN: SEHEA3
CY United States
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 016 Cancer
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 4 Nov 1999
Last Updated on STN: 4 Nov 1999

=> s CD25 and (cancer or tumor or neopla?) and monoclonal and antibody

```
         6078 CD25
       886571 CANCER
       671610 TUMOR
       129893 NEOPLA?
       168361 MONOCLONAL
       487929 ANTIBODY
L10       292 CD25 AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR NEOPLA?) AND MONOCLONAL AND ANTIBOD
              Y

=> s l10 not py>2000
      2973327 PY>2000
L11       135 L10 NOT PY>2000

=> d l11 1-20 ti

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   IL-2Rα-directed  monoclonal antibodies provide effective
     therapy in a murine model of adult T-cell leukemia by a mechanism other
     than blockade of IL-2/IL-2Rα interaction.

L11  ANSWER 2 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   HSP70 from Trypanosoma cruzi is endowed with specific cell proliferation
     potential leading to apoptosis.

L11  ANSWER 3 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   TNF regulates thymocyte production by apoptosis and proliferation of the
     triple negative (CD3-CD4-CD8-) subset.

L11  ANSWER 4 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Advances in interleukin 2 receptor targeted treatment.

L11  ANSWER 5 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Clinipathological studies of a patients with adult T-cell leukemia and
     pseudogynecomasty.

L11  ANSWER 6 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Transfected human dendritic cells to induce antitumor immunity.

L11  ANSWER 7 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Spontaneous B-cell IgE production in a patient with remarkable
     eosinophilia and hyper IgE.

L11  ANSWER 8 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Functional characterization of an IL-7-dependent CD4+CD8αα+
     Th3-type malignant cell line derived from a patient with a cutaneous
     T-cell lymphoma.

L11  ANSWER 9 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Restoration of functional defects in peripheral blood mononuclear cells
     isolated from cancer patients by thiol antioxidants Alpha-Lipoic
     Acid and N- Acetyl Cysteine.

L11  ANSWER 10 OF 135  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
TI   Phase I trial of recombinant immunotoxin anti-Tac(Fv)-PE38 (LMB-2) in
```

patients with hematologic malignancies.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Activation of lymphocytes by anti-CD3 single-chain antibody dimers expresses' on the plasma membrane of tumor cells.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Hairy cell leukemia, a B-cell neoplasm that is particularly sensitive to the cytotoxic effect of anti-Tac(Fv)-PE38 (LMB-2).

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Role of autologous CD4+ T cell clones in human B non-Hodgkin's lymphoma: Aborted activation and G1 blockade induced by cell-cell contact.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Increased activation of lymphocytes infiltrating primary colorectal cancers following immunisation with the anti-idiotypic monoclonal antibody 105AD7.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Biological features of human T-activated killer cells.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI What we have learned from trials of immunomodulatory agents in rheumatoid arthritis: Future directions.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Tumor rejection by in vivo administration of anti-CD25 (interleukin-2 receptor α) monoclonal antibody.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Expression of a variant of CD28 on a subpopulation of human NK cells: Implications for B7-mediated stimulation of NK cells.

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Increased generation of autologous tumor-reactive lymphocytes by anti- CD3 monoclonal antibody and prothymosin α.

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Characterisation of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes and correlations with immunological surface molecules in colorectal cancer.

=> d l11 1 17 ti abs bib

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI IL-2Rα-directed monoclonal antibodies provide effective therapy in a murine model of adult T-cell leukemia by a mechanism other than blockade of IL-2/IL-2Rα interaction.
AB Adult T-cell leukemia (ATL) develops in a small proportion of human T-cell lymphotrophic virus-I infected individuals. The leukemia consists of an overabundance of activated T cells, which are characterized by the expression of CD25, or IL-2Rα, on their cell surface.

Presently, there is not an accepted curative therapy for ATL. We developed an in vivo model of ATL in non-obese diabetic/severe combined immunodeficient (NOD/ SCID) mice by introducing cells from an ATL patient (MET-1) into the mice. The leukemic cells proliferated in these mice that lack functional T, B, and natural killer (NK) cells. The MET-1 leukemic cells could be monitored by measurements of both serum soluble Tac (IL-2Rα) and soluble humanβ(2)-microglobulin (β(2)μ) by ELISA. The disease progressed to death in the mice after 4-6 weeks. The mice developed grossly enlarged spleens and a leukemia involving ATL cells that retained the phenotype and the T-cell receptor rearrangement and human T-cell lymphotrophic virus-I integration pattern of the patient's ATL leukemia cells. This model is of value for testing the efficacy of novel therapeutic agents for ATL. The administration of humanized anti-Tac (HAT), murine anti-Tac (MAT), and 7G7/B6, all of which target IL-2Rα, significantly delayed the progression of the leukemia and prolonged the survival of the tumor-bearing mice. In particular, HAT induced complete remissions in 4 of 19 mice and partial remissions in the remainder. It appears that the antibodies act by a mechanism that had not been anticipated. The prevailing view is that antibodies to the IL-2Rα receptor have their effective action by blocking the interaction of IL-2 with its growth factor receptor, thereby inducing cytokine deprivation apoptosis. However, although both HAT and MAT block binding of IL-2 to IL-2Rα of the high affinity receptor, the 7G7/B6 monoclonal antibody binds to a different epitope on the IL-2Rα receptor, one that is not involved in IL-2 binding. This suggested that the antibodies provide an effective therapy by a mechanism other than induction of cytokine deprivation. In accord with this view, the MET-1 cells obtained from the spleens of leukemic mice did not produce IL-2, nor did they express IL-2 mRNA as assessed by reverse transcription-PCR. Another possible conventional mechanism of action involves complement-mediated killing. However, although MAT and 7G7/B6 fix rabbet complement, HAT does not do so. Furthermore, in the presence of NOD/SCID mouse serum, there was no complement-mediated lysis of MET-1 cells. In addition, the antibodies did not manifest antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity with NOD/SCID splenocytes that virtually lack NK cells as the effector cells as assessed in an in vitro chromium-release assay. However, in contrast to the efficacy of intact HAT, the F(ab')(2) version of this antibody was not effective in prolonging the survival of mice injected with MET-1 ATL cells. In conclusion, in our murine model of ATL, monoclonal antibodies, HAT, MAT, and 7G7/B6, appear to delay progression of the leukemia by a mechanism of action that is different from the accepted mechanism of IL-2 deprivation leading to cell death. We consider two alternatives: The first, antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity mediated by FcRI- or FcRIII-expressing cells other than NK cells, such as monocytes or polymorphonuclear leukocytes. The second alternative we consider involves direct induction of apoptosis by the anti-IL-2R antibodies in vivo. It has been shown that the IL-2R is a critical element in the peripheral self-tolerance T-cell suicide mechanism involved in the phenomenon of activation-induced cell death.

AN 2001028777 EMBASE

TI IL-2Rα-directed monoclonal antibodies provide effective therapy in a murine model of adult T-cell leukemia by a mechanism other than blockade of IL-2/IL-2Rα interaction.

AU Phillips K.E.; Herring B.; Wilson L.A.; Rickford M.S.; Zhang M.; Goldman C.K.; Yun Tso J.; Waldmann T.A.

CS T.A. Waldmann, Metabolism Branch, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Building 10, 10 Center Drive, MSC 1374, Bethesda, MD 20892-1374, United States

SO Cancer Research, (15 Dec 2000) Vol. 60, No. 24, pp. 6977-6984. .
Refs: 39
ISSN: 0008-5472 CODEN: CNREA8

CY United States

DT Journal; Article

FS 016 Cancer

025 Hematology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 1 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 1 Feb 2001

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 135 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
TI Tumor rejection by in vivo administration of anti-CD25 (interleukin-2 receptor α) monoclonal antibody.
AB Immune regulation has been shown to be involved in the progressive growth of some murine tumors. In this study, we demonstrated that a single in vivo administration of an amount less than 0.125 mg of anti-CD25 interleukin 2 receptor α monoclonal antibody (mAb; PC61) caused the regression of tumors that grew progressively in syngeneic mice. The tumors used were five leukemias, a myeloma, and two sarcomas derived from four different inbred mouse strains. Anti-CD25 mAb (PC61) showed an effect in six of the eight tumors. Administration of anti-CD25 mAb (PC61) caused a reduction in the number of CD4+CD25+ cells in the peripheral lymphoid tissues. The findings suggested that CD4+CD25+ immunoregulatory cells were involved in the growth of those tumors. Kinetic analysis showed that the administration of anti- CD25 mAb (PC61) later than day 2 after tumor inoculation caused no tumor regression, irrespective of depletion of CD4+CD25+ immunoregulatory cells. Two leukemias, on which the PC61-treatment had no effect, seemed to be incapable of eliciting effective rejection responses in the recipient mice because of low or no antigenicity.
AN 1999237107 EMBASE
TI Tumor rejection by in vivo administration of anti-CD25 (interleukin-2 receptor α) monoclonal antibody.
AU Onizuka S.; Tawara I.; Shimizu J.; Sakaguchi S.; Fujita T.; Nakayama E.
CS E. Nakayama, Dept. of Parasitology and Immunology, Okayama University Medical School, 2-5-1 Shikata-cho, Okayama 700-8558, Japan
SO Cancer Research, (1 Jul 1999) Vol. 59, No. 13, pp. 3128-3133.
Refs: 31
ISSN: 0008-5472 CODEN: CNREA8
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 1999
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 1999